

WHERE IS HE?

JOE HILL'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE UNEXPLAINED.

Was a Row—Goes Home Drinking—A Few Words With His Wife—Disappears With His Clothing—No Development—Scarlet Fever—The Big Out—Political Points.

MACON, Ga., May 4.—[Special.]—On Wednesday last a man came into the Constitution headquarters and seemed to be in a perturbed state of mind. Walking up to Judge Freeman's desk, he demanded a warrant for one Jim Hill, a resident of Sandy Bottom, who, he said, had been in his room and invited him to his house and raised a row with him, cutting at him, and striking him several blows about the head. Judge Freeman had no bailiff, and informed the man that he could not have the warrant executed at once, as he desired. The man grew excited and tried to get Officer Tom Brown to go and make the arrest. The officer told him it was out of his jurisdiction, and the man, who was afterwards found to be Joe Hill, driver of Mr. Pendleton's milk wagon, living four miles from town, near the Houston road. He was under the influence of liquor, and after leaving the office he returned to his home and told his wife of the circumstance.

A FEW WORDS. He seems of a mild nature passed between them, and he became offended, and gathering up his clothes, he left without a word of explanation. He was known to him to be under the influence of liquor, naturally supposed that he had gone off in a pet and would return when his passion cooled. A day passed over, and she heard that he was in jail. She came to Macon and visited the jail, but could learn nothing of him. She then visited the stationhouse several times during Friday and Saturday, and still no clue.

This morning she called again at the stationhouse, saying that she had heard that he was locked up.

The stationhouse-keeper, Mr. Chapman, told her there had been no such man booked, and with a troubled look, she turned away, when her correspondent put a number of questions to her which elicited the sad story of desertion.

Hill is about forty-five years of age, of stout build and wears a brownish beard. He seems to be intelligent and brisk to get around. He has been married to his wife about eighteen months, and their relations have been pleasant. He had but little money on his person so far as she knows when he left, and his continued absence is causing the poor woman a world of grief and anxiety.

Scarlet Fever. For some time there has been reports circulated in the city of the appearance of that dread scourge, scarlet fever, coming close on the heels of the measles epidemic. People have tried not to believe the truth of these reports, but it looks like the conclusion will be forced upon them.

This morning Mr. Joe Andrews, wife of a merchant, on the Clinton road, East Macon, died of what is reported to be a very malignant type of scarlet fever. First on Saturday, she was attacked with measles, and while convalescing with that she contracted scarlet fever, of which she died in a few days.

She was the second wife of Mr. Andrews, and they had been married about a year. To prevent the further spread of the disease, physicians have forbidden visitors from the premises, and will thoroughly fumigate the house, bedding, etc.

Measles is abating in violence, and the convalescents are recovering. Should scarlet fever sweep over the city in a similar manner it will be terrible.

The Big Out.

MACON, May 3.—[Special.]—The deep end under the Central road on McIntosh street is nearly completed, so far as the excavating is concerned. The woodwork and masonry will soon be put in, and the structure will be ready for business.

Wagons and other vehicles will pass through it, as they do the city bridge, by "keeping to the right," and the street car will be laid to correspond with the two currents of travel.

A delay in extending the track to the city is caused by the objection of a property holder who argues that the street is too narrow adjacent to the property. Recent investigations lead to the conclusion that the property has been enlarged by encroachment on the street privileges, and that the objector or objectors may be driven to accede in the event of a test on account of this encroachment. It is certain that a large majority desire the extension.

A Bold Burglary.

MACON, May 3.—[Special.]—Last night about dark, while Mr. McWalters, of East Macon, was attending church, a thief raised a window of the dining room and entered the house.

He went to young Charlie McWalters's room and stole a quantity of the young man's wearing apparel, then stole all the silverware from the pantry and a ham, some eggs and sugar and other things. The family were not apprised of their loss until this morning, when some of the articles were missed and a general investigation revealed the facts of the burglary.

Mrs. McWalters lives on a street running parallel with Bridge street, in a thickly populated portion of East Macon, and the robbery was a daring one.

There is not the slightest clue to the robber, and it is not probable that the goods will ever be recovered, as the thief has had ample time for concealment.

The number of leasers and tramps around the city renders life and property exceedingly uncertain just now.

Thieves Frightened.

MACON, May 3.—[Special.]—Mr. Voss collects the cash from the street car fares boxes late every evening. On Saturday evening he was somewhat late in taking up his collections. Passing down the street, he noticed a man who seemed to be shadowing him. Having occasion to stop, they also stopped, and when he moved on they followed at a short distance. Growing annoyed, he turned and said: "If you follow me one step further, I'll shoot you," whereupon the would-be thieves decamped right speedily.

Convict's Care.

MACON, May 3.—[Special.]—Today a neatly painted outfit moved down Mulberry street, and everybody rushed out to see it. The thing looked like a freight car, but the wheels were evidently made for use on the public road. "Car No. 3" was the legend chalked upon the side, and investigation revealed the fact that it was one of the new convict cars, made for the convenience of the chain-gang. The gang will sleep and eat in the house in them. There are several others to be built. When not traveling from place to place, they will be used to transport tools and baggage.

The Pedagogues.

MACON, May 3.—[Special.]—Superintendent J. M. Zettler, who is a native of Scott county, Va., Miss Merrell, Smith, Pohl, McElroy, Darrough, Dickson, McKay, Cherry and Holt, left for Savannah today. They go to attend the twentieth annual meeting of the State teachers' association, which begins Tuesday and continues for three days.

Quite a number of interesting papers will be read and topics discussed, and an extension to Tybee and other hospitals are on the bill of fare.

Fire on Elm Street.

MACON, May 3.—[Special.]—Mr. Beech's law room dwelling on Elm street was discovered in flames yesterday afternoon. The fire was caused by a stove pipe, and the roof was in a blaze when discovered. Plenty of water

being convenient, the flames were extinguished and a destructive conflagration averted.

No Developments.

MACON, May 3.—[Special.]—This morning the body of Sam Dickens was taken to American for burial. The mystery of his death has not been cleared up, and unless some new developments furnish further clues, it probably never will be.

Jake Lucas, the hackman, who carried him to the depot to see the soldiers off, has been arrested and placed in the barracks for safe keeping, although sufficient opportunity was offered during the investigation yesterday, he made no effort to escape. He must have known that suspicion pointed to him, he stood up bravely, but he was not a straight forward manner. It is said that he made conflicting statements, but his evidence under oath, failed to implicate him. The absence of a motive adds to the mystery. The police are on the look out for the slightest clue.

It seems strange that a man should have been murdered in one of the most public thoroughfares, with the watchmen, and the police on their beats, in the neighborhood.

He was last seen in a barber shop at 11:55.

Personal and Social.

MACON, May 3.—[Special.]—Mr. H. C. Bagley, of the People's National bank, American, also one of the best farmers in Sumter county, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Bagley's record is somewhat remarkable, when one takes into consideration his extreme youth, and the magnitude of his successful enterprise.

Judge Willis A. Hawkins spent Sunday in the city. He left for Savannah last night.

Hon. Eugene Hawkins, American, a member of the board of aldermen and a prominent lawyer, was in the city today. He is still on crutches from a fall, and is expected to be in the city for some time.

Colonel W. M. Hill, of American, spent the day in the city.

Judge M. R. Freeman is spending a few days in Savannah this week.

Warner, of East Macon, is very ill with pneumonia.

County Surveyor Wheeler is just home from a survey of about 2500 acres of Macon county lands. Dennis Keating and Lamar Clay left for Savannah last night.

Miss Ella and Mattie Hawkins, of American, are in the city.

AN UNEXPECTED VISIT.

Mr. Davis to Stop at Albany on His Way Home.

ALBANY, Ga., May 3.—[Special.]—Captain John A. Davis, of this city, received a telegram this evening, from Mr. William Rogers, general superintendent Central railroad, of Savannah, stating that Mr. Davis and daughter would probably return via Albany, and to know if he would entertain him during his stay, to which he willingly consented, further stating the people of Albany would welcome him with open hearts and hands. A meeting of the city council was at once called to take such steps as are necessary for the entertainment of our distinguished visitor. The town is alive with enthusiasm, and nothing else can be heard on the streets but the visit of our ex-president.

KNOCKED OFF THE TRACK.

Walter H. Jones Probably Fatally Injured by a Train.

ROME, Ga., May 3.—[Special.]—Walter H. Jones, who was struck by an engine of the East Tennessee railroad while walking on the track in East Rome, Saturday afternoon, died last night from his injuries. The accident occurred at the crossing of the East Tennessee and Rome and Carrollton railroads. Mr. Jones was walking towards Rome to know if he would entertain him during his stay, to which he willingly consented, further stating the people of Albany would welcome him with open hearts and hands. A meeting of the city council was at once called to take such steps as are necessary for the entertainment of our distinguished visitor. The town is alive with enthusiasm, and nothing else can be heard on the streets but the visit of our ex-president.

PROMINENT PERSONALS.

Mrs. W. H. Fulton has been on an extended visit to Marshallville.

Mr. Hugh Brown, of American, has returned home from Boston.

Captain John B. Johnston, with his three sons, is in the city on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Edwin C. Davis, of Darien. He is now at home once more.

C. F. Rice and R. D. Meader, who have been spending the winter in Atlanta, returned to the university of Georgia last night.

Captain B. F. Hall, of the steamer Bertha Lee, on the Chattahoochee, has been making a visit to the island. He has now returned to the home of his mother, Mrs. John B. Hall.

The Augusta Chronicle, speaking of Hon. John Hill, says:

Among the prominent men of Georgia now in retirement, there is not one who stands higher with more genuine dignity and with more true philosophy than Hon. John Hill. It is needless to name the numerous high places he has filled, nor is it necessary to say to them that he was ever as true as steel to his interests in discharging his public duties. He is a man of high character, and his life is a lesson to all who follow him.

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GEORGIA FARMERS.

THE GENERAL PROSPECT OF THE CROP.

Strawberries of enormous size—Peaches to be plentiful—A successful farmer in Macon county—Wheat in a damaged condition—Raising Horses in Georgia—Other items.

Marshallville is shipping strawberries to the north. Stewart county has organized an agricultural society.

The wheat crop in Upson and Henry is regarded as a failure. Oats in Early county is so far advanced that it will be ready for feeding next week.

Americus is producing strawberries measuring four and a half inches in diameter. It is conceded that the peach crop will be one of the most prolific for many years.

The Thomaston Times says that "the wise and industrious husbandman is speeding the plow in earnest."

The property of Macon county this year is assessed at \$1,700,000. Upon this assessment the county will raise \$5,000 more in taxes than last year.

The Montgomery County Advertiser is glad to see so many colts in the country this spring. It shows that the people are becoming awakened to their interest. It is always been surprising that there have been so few colts raised in the county, when they can be bought from the west.

Sparta Ishmaelite: Mr. F. M. Little had a terrible wash from some of his river land, exposing an extensive bed of decomposed shells. A sample of it has been sent to this office, and inspection leads us to the opinion that the shells will prove to be of local origin. If the experiment should attest its value, the flood may prove to have been of him a blessing in disguise.

There is a man who lives in four miles of Marshallville who has been building the first silo to build the first house that was ever built in Macon county. He has been married twice, and is the father of fourteen children. His wife is a native of the state, and is a devoted mother and a good housewife. He has a large family, and is a very successful farmer. He has a large family, and is a very successful farmer. He has a large family, and is a very successful farmer.

Tom McKenzie, near Macon, is a most successful farmer, and he makes money farming every year by hiring hands for wages and paying them in cash at the end of every month. He pays his hands a month's wages in advance, and he has no trouble about their leaving the farm to look around town every Saturday. They are docked for all lost time, and the amount taken deducted at the end of the month. When the crop is made he hires day hands and discharges all hands on the place, and those who desire to remain and help gather the crop. During that time he charges them for house rent. His laborers are satisfied and make more money than croppers and he makes more every year.

The American Recorder thus combines the circumstances under which city and country people meet the spring.

The farmer, rising with the sun, has already planted his corn, and he has to plant his corn and up and down the long field for the seed stretch like great brown waves. Apple trees are in full bloom, and the robins are making love and filling the air with their melody. In the past the corn market has been a failure, and the farmer's wife is glad as she sees that the butter is again golden. Little downy chickens are about the house, and the farmer's wife is glad as she sees that the butter is again golden. Little downy chickens are about the house, and the farmer's wife is glad as she sees that the butter is again golden.

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CONSTITUTIONAL.

and Editorial Short Story
(Caught on the Run.)

proposes to create uneasiness in all other ports—particularly in Charleston—by succeeding cotton bales very much to be done by a hydrostatic press. The intended action is to be taken in the month of May, 1886. Norfolk has one, and the bales are intended to create a revolution in the market of cotton to foreign ports; and intends to reap, together with Newport, the fruits of the revolution that has been so long in coming.

press alone at Norfolk cost \$60,000, and it is to furnish a pressure of 6,000 tons. One pressure reduces a bale in thickness to 10 inches. This, it is claimed, results in a loss in loading a ship, and an increase in the cost of the cotton. The bales are intended to be packed in a ship's hold.

expected that this monster will be used in the month of May, 1886. The bales are intended to be packed in a ship's hold. The bales are intended to be packed in a ship's hold.

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THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED SATURDAY,
MAY 1, 1886.

Mr. James Jackson, Chief Justice; Hon. Samuel Hall and Mr. H. H. Bondurant, Justices. Reported for the Constitution by J. M. Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.

Turnipseed et al. vs. Schaefer et al. Refusal of injunction and receiver, from Henry. Assignments. Debtor and Creditor. Laws. Public Policy. Fraud. (Before Judge Stewart.)

Hall, J.—1. This court has held that the act of 1881, which provides that in all cases of voluntary assignments by insolvent debtors for the benefit of creditors, it shall be the duty of the assignor to prepare and attach to the deed of assignment, by which the assignment is made, at the time of executing the same, a full and complete inventory and schedule of all the assets of every kind, real and personal, which he owned at the time of the execution of such deed or instrument of assignment, which inventory or schedule shall be sworn to by the assignor, and which no assignment of insolvent persons, firms or corporations shall be valid unless accompanied by the sworn schedule so required, is a remedial statute and should be strictly construed as against the assignor and his assignee, and liberally in favor of creditors; and the act of 1885, which requires a full and complete schedule of the creditors of the assignor under oath to be attached to the assignment, being of the same character and intent, and in furtherance of the same policy is subject to the same rules of construction. Acts 1880-81, p. 174; Code Addenda p. x, § 1933, (4); Acts 1884-85, p. 10, § 10, (1); Coggins vs. Stephens & Co. (Sept. term, 1881).

(a.) The difference between a schedule which is not full and complete and no schedule at all is a difference in degree only, and not in kind. The application of the rule prescribed by the statute.

2. It is impracticable to lay down any rule as to what may safely be omitted from the schedule, either by oversight or inadvertence, and without any intention to do so on the part of the assignor, or any purpose to mislead creditors by filing a false, deceptive or incomplete schedule. Generally speaking, the requirements of the law and the conditions it prescribes should be closely followed; at least an honest effort should be made to carry it fully into effect, according to its purpose and intent. While the omission from the schedule of assets of some slight or unimportant article, of little or no value, or some one or more creditors whose claims amounted to a trifle, and which would probably be overlooked or forgotten by the most careful, deliberate and painstaking person in preparing his schedule, might not have the effect of invalidating the assignment, yet in a case where creditors claim that assets amounting to nearly \$3,000 were omitted, and the assignor concedes, after this omission has been brought to his notice by the evidence adduced in the trial, that assets to the value of \$1,500 were omitted from one schedule, and sundry creditors, whose undisputed demands were shown to aggregate more than \$1,000, were omitted from the other, and sought to supply the omission by a second schedule, which was filed after the first, and in which the schedule in both respects, the claim of slight and inadvertent omissions would hardly avail to maintain the assignment.

(b.) Such an assignment containing preferences are hurriedly made up and executed, especially since the act of 1881, providing for the filing of a bill and the obtaining of a receiver in case of failure of payment by insolvent traders, which bill may be filed on the same day as the act relating to voluntary assignments. Act 1880-81, p. 124, 125; Code § 3149 (a) and (b).

3. There is no distinction between the provisions of the act of 1881 relating to the criminal liability of the assignor and those which relate to invalidating the assignment. In the one case, there is a penalty, and in the other, a willful violation of the public law, in which there must be a union or joint operation of act and intention or criminal negligence; in the other case this is not necessary, where the intention in issue is the validity of the assignment.

(a.) The act of 1885 provides for invalidating the assignment for want of a full and complete schedule of assets, but does not contain a criminal provision.

(b.) No provision is made either by the act of 1881, or by that of 1882, for perfecting a schedule which is not full and complete, and that means which may be adopted on the ground that the courts cannot uphold it by reason of such an amendment.

4. A general clause in an assignment conveying to the assignee all the assets of the assignor as left out of the schedule of assets does not render the assignment valid, but contravenes the policy of the legislature in enacting the assignment laws; and the law looks with distrust upon such a clause, especially where particularity of detail is required.

5. While preferences in assignments are allowed by the act of 1881, and the act of 1882, as is manifest from the drift of legislation in this state from 1881 to the present time, and made clear by the provisions of the act of 1885.

(a.) The act of 1885 carried fully into effect the policy proclaimed in §§ 1945, 1946 of the Code, as well as in Art. I, sec. 2, par. 6, of the constitution of 1877 (Code, § 5023), by throwing wide the doors of courts to creditors of every class and description, whether they have a lien or not, and inviting them to enter and avail themselves of its remedial process and aid, that facilities may be afforded them to detect, defeat and annul every effort to defraud them out of their just rights, and that they may be enabled to reach the property concealed from them by their debtors.

(b.) The deed of assignment in this case must be set aside, and the refusal to grant an injunction and receiver reversed.

Judgment reversed. Mr. L. Tye, G. W. Bryan, for plaintiffs in error. James R. Gray, Hall & Hammond; E. J. Reagan, for defendants.

Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company et al. vs. Southern Agricultural Works et al. Refusal of injunction and receiver, from Fulton. Debtor and Creditor. Assignments. Laws. Criminal Law. Construction of Statutes. Injunctions. Receiver. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Hall, J.—1. The most material questions respecting the legal sufficiency of the assignment, as to the omission from the schedule required by the act of 1881 of valuable assets, and as to the effect of a general clause, conveying to the assignee all property of the assignor which for any cause was omitted from the schedule, are identical with those made in the case of Turnipseed et al. vs. Schaefer et al., and to that extent are controlled by the decision therein rendered.

2. Whether or not, under the general mercantile and commercial law, an incorporation is capable of making a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, either with or without giving preference and priority of payment to certain named creditors, yet under the provisions of the act of 1881, it may do so. 37 Ga. 612; Acts 1880-81, p. 174.

ing the assignee himself, to aid in charged, any defects existing therein, which might render it void, and where the bill sought to prevent the accomplishment of the scheme alleged to have been entered into between the parties.

(a.) The fact of provisions being made to carry on the business by the aid of goods procured for that purpose, and which have not been paid for, raises a presumption, though not a conclusive one, of an intention on the part of the parties to the transaction to delay, hinder and defraud such creditors as are not favored and preferred by the deed, and it has the appearance of arrangement to coerce them into an advantageous settlement.

(b.) The complainants were not parties to the mortgages, and would have no right at law to intervene and prevent their foreclosure and enforcement, and the setting aside of the assignment would leave the creditors without remedy to enforce their rights and contest the mortgages alleged to have been made in aid of the assignment, unless equitable relief were granted. Code § 3363 and cit.

(c.) An injunction should be granted and a receiver appointed.

Judgment reversed. King, Spaulding, Candler, Thomson & Candler, Abbott & Smith, Myratt & Howell; Harrison & Peoples, for plaintiff in error. Hoke & Burton Smith; Jackson & King, for defendants.

McMillan, trustee, vs. S. T. & E. J. Knapp et al. Claim from city court of Savannah. Debtor and Creditor. Assignments. Laws. Construction of Statutes. (Before Judge Hamilton.)

Hall, J.—1. Where one who made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors omitted from the schedule attached to the assignment the right of property which he had in certain premises which he had conveyed for the security of a debt, the omission was fatal to the assignment. Turnipseed et al. vs. Schaefer et al. (decided today).

2. Where the affidavit verifying the schedule of assets attached to a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors stated that it contained "a true, complete and perfect schedule of all the property of which I am possessed, both real and personal, including my stock in trade, accounts, promissory notes, mortgages, and all other real and personal property which is marked exhibit A, and household and kitchen furniture," it did not meet the requirements of the statute, which provides that the assignor shall swear that the schedule is a full and complete inventory and schedule of all the assets of every kind held, claimed or owned by him at the execution of the deed of assignment. The affidavit made in this case, which was filed after the assignment, and under his control at the time the assignment was made.

Judgment affirmed. Lester & Ravenel; A. B. Smith, for plaintiff in error. Garrard & Melville; J. S. Schley, C. N. West, Richards & Heyward; Lawton & Cunningham, for defendants.

COLUMBIA'S CHURCH WAR.

The Brethren Appeared in Court to Answer for Riot. COLUMBIA, S. C. May 3.—[Special.]—The Bethel church war is still the exciting theme of talk among the colored inhabitants of Columbia. Last night a deputation of police guarded the church. A number of the Wall faction spent the night there, and the men were taken to the city hall, where they were held until this morning. The men were taken to the city hall, where they were held until this morning.

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TOLD AT ROLL CALL.

A SOUTH CAROLINA BAD NEGRO
WITH TWO WIVES.

He is supposed to be the murderer of a Negro in Jackson County—Jeff Hughes, a Renowned Wife Beater—Local Short Story Caught at the Stationhouse, Etc. Etc.

Henry Williams, a chunky descendant of Ham, occupies a cell at the city prison. Williams has gotten himself into a hot box. If what has been told him is true, he has two wives living here in Atlanta, and it was one of the women who caused him to be arrested and locked up. He came to Atlanta three years ago with wife No. 1. After living here a short time Williams met another woman whom he liked better, and in order to break off with his wife he began to treat her badly. Finally the woman could stand his cruel treatment no longer and quit him. This was just what he wanted, and without waiting to get a divorce, he married the other woman and settled down in another part of the city. His first wife found this out a few days ago, and seeking an officer, told him that Williams

WAS A MURDERER, he having cut another negro's throat at church one Sunday in Jackson county, near Jefferson this state. Captain Moon investigated the case and questioned the woman closely. He came to the conclusion that she was telling the truth, and last night, with the assistance of some of his men, the negro was arrested at his home on Tanyard branch.

Williams, of course, denies everything, and says he never lived in Jackson county, but that he was in Athens, Ga., up to the mountains. Moon has notified the sheriff of Jackson county, giving him all the facts in the case as the woman told him.

A WIFE BEATER. Last night when Joyner and Thompson heard some loud screaming, they went to the street near the crossing, and going to the place found Jeff Hughes whipping his wife. He was laying it on in good style, and accompanied each lick with an oath.

Hughes attempted to escape, but the officers were too soon for him, and soon had him handcuffed. He was marched to the stationhouse, and a case of disorderly conduct and quarreling booked against him.

MINOR MENTIONS. Officer Nat West has resigned and gone to his farm in Campbell county. Peta are offered a case to break a back for the force inside of six months.

Superintendent Garvey entered regularly to work last night, having been promoted at his last meeting of the board.

Patrolman Baker has returned to duty after a day's absence.

THE MOUNTAIN MUDDER.

Captain Nelms Returns From the Trial of James McCoy in Walker County. Captain John W. Nelms, United States marshal, has returned from Lafayette, Walker county, where he was present at the trial of James McCoy, who was charged with the murder of Deputy Marshal Kellett.

"I tell you," said the Captain, yesterday in a private conversation with the reporter, "I thank their fortune that they have such a man on the bench as Judge Brannan. He pushed the case against McCoy with a rush. Monday morning the case against McCoy was called, and the defense made an effort to put the trial off. The judge said the county was at heavy expense, and if there was any possible chance the case would have to be held. At last the case was put off for four days, whereupon the judge notified the counsel for the defense to appear in court promptly at seven o'clock, ready to go on with the case. At that time the judge notified the counsel for the defense to appear in court promptly at seven o'clock, ready to go on with the case.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alums or phosphates. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

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The Georgia Pacific R'y

WILL SELL

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

—TO—

AUSTELL AND SALT SPRINGS

AS FOLLOWS:

LIMITED TO TWO DAYS,

Including date of sale.

SIXTY CENTS!

ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Limited to return before noon Monday.

FIFTY CENTS

FOR SALE

—BY—

Rice & Wilson

Tuesday, May 11, at 4 O'clock

p. m., at Auction,

ON THE PREMISES.

Four vacant lots on Alexander and Spring streets. The latter is a beautiful drive leading to Peters Park. This is the very place to build a sweet, cozy home with fancy gables, bay windows, parlor and pantries, just to suit your own taste and convenience. They are near Peters Park, which is a beautiful park, and the water and gas all around. Be on the ground promptly at 4 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, May 11, 1886.

and buy at auction the lot you want. Such lots are scarce. Close in places in good neighborhoods are bought up as soon as offered. Look to your interest and see for yourself. The lots are in the best of the city, and the improvements all around this property. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months, 8 per cent. Call for plans.

RICE & WILSON, Real Estate Agents, No. 7 North Broad street.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO., Auctioneers, Administrator's Sale.

(Georgia, Fulton County, will be sold by the court house door, at 4 p. m., on the 1st Tuesday in May next, within the legal hours of sale, the following lots, lying in the city of Atlanta, in a part of land No. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 1

THE CONSTITUTION.
THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencil Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the Constitution Reporter.

SENT TO THE ASYLUM.—Yesterday Anna Morrison, a negro woman who is insane on religion, was sent to the asylum.

GOING RAPIDLY.—The tickets to Dr. Armstrong's lecture are going rapidly. Many of his friends at a distance are sending for them.

AT STONE MOUNTAIN.—The Central Baptist Sunday school will picnic at Stone Mountain tomorrow. The first Baptist Sunday school goes down today.

GRANT PARK.—The appropriation for Grant park this year is three thousand dollars, of which amount only three hundred and thirty-seven dollars has been expended.

THE POULTRY RAISERS.—The Georgia Poultry and Pet Stock Union will meet at 10 a. m. Wednesday, in the department of agriculture for the annual election of officers.

A SUIT IN EQUITY.—In chambers yesterday Judge McKay heard the case of the Sheffield Land, Iron and Coal company vs. F. M. Coker. It is an equity suit and so far no decree has been made.

THE WAITERS' UNION.—The Waiters' Union had its annual street parade at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Sumter White was the marshal of the day. At night the union had a banquet at its hall on Broad street.

TO REMEMBER MR. DAVIS.—Mr. Chambers has had numerous applications for pieces of the decorations and flowers used by him on the white horses and beautiful carriage in which Mr. Davis rode last Friday and Saturday.

BROTHERHOOD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.—The report has gone out that this organization would picnic on the 15th of May. They go to Powder Springs on the 12th or 13th of July. The Liberator's picnic at the same place on the 12th or 13th of May.

IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.—In the executive office at the capitol, yesterday, affairs were very quiet. Several requisitions were issued and some routine business was transacted. Governor McDaniel will remain in Savannah until the close of the week.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Rice and Wilson sold a lot on Houston street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to Coolidge & Bro. for \$2,500. It was fifty by one hundred feet, and was the property of Mrs. J. C. McMillan. The lot is bounded by Ivy and Pryor streets.

SUING THE EAST TENNESSEE.—T. M. Chase had a claim for \$25 against the East Tennessee road and Judge Parker on a petition filed has decreed that certain judgment liens against the property may be enforced if the receiver of the Central Trust company does not adjust the matter within twenty days.

DAMAGES WANTED.—The city court is trying the case of J. C. Scott vs. Paul Jones. This is a suit for ten thousand dollars for slander. Mr. Scott alleges that Mr. Jones in discussing their business affairs to a third party said "that d-rascal Scott had robbed him." The case will be concluded today.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—In the superior court yesterday Judge Marshall J. Clark presiding, Bud Shaffer, colored, was tried on a charge of breaking open an East Tennessee freight car, but was acquitted. Luella Anderson, charged with burglary, was acquitted. Ida Blake pleaded guilty to burglary and was sentenced to one year.

VIETING THE MARINE QUARRIES.—President H. C. Clement, Vice-President Frank Siddall and Secretary and Treasurer O. F. Kane of the Georgia Marble company, left Atlanta yesterday morning to visit the quarry's quarries in Pickens county. They were accompanied by Directors G. W. Hoffman, D. H. Hill and N. L. Clement of Chicago, and Mr. A. Clement of the firm of Clement, Kane & Co., Chicago. The party represents a capital of a million and a half of dollars.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The supreme court adjourned Saturday until the first of June. At that time, decisions not yet rendered will be delivered, and the court will then adjourn until the first of October. Chief Justice Jackson left yesterday morning to attend the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, which convenes in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday. Justice Hall will visit Macon toward the close of the week. Justice Blanford has gone to Columbus.

COURT OF ORDINARY.—In the court of ordinary yesterday, the following cases were disposed of: Albert Howell and A. P. Woodard were appointed administrators on the estate of Clark Howell, deceased. John R. Owens, guardian of Patricia B. Owens, was granted letters of dismission. Alvin Rogan was appointed guardian of Katie E. and Minnie Burke, W. H. Clayton was appointed administrator on the estate of Johnson Carns. Henry M. Jackson, guardian of Ida May and Minnie W. Jackson, was granted leave to sell land. E. L. Connolly, executor of Thomas W. Connolly, was granted leave to sell land. J. P. Wofford and Loyd Consey, administrators on the estate of Charles P. Consey, were granted leave to sell land. William M. Camp was appointed administrator on the estate of George W. Camp. The will of Olivia Hamby was proven in common form, and E. H. Carter was appointed executor. Wm. M. Smith, administrator on the estate of Hattie Mimms, was granted letters of dismission. Several matters remain to be disposed of.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The Schaefer and Southern Agricultural Works Assignments Broken.

On yesterday the supreme court rendered a decision in the celebrated cases growing out of the assignment made some months since by Mr. George Schaefer and that made by the Southern Agricultural Works.

Both assignments were set aside and receivers directed to be appointed.

The Schaefer assignment preferences were given to certain creditors which were sufficient to absorb nearly or quite all the estate. The creditors who were not preferred were dissatisfied, and on their petition, Judge Howell and John L. Tye, of this city, filed a bill to set aside the assignment and bring the assets into court for division among all the creditors who should come in and join with them in the case, according to the rank of their claims.

Colonel G. W. Bryan, of McDonough, also represented some of the dissatisfied creditors. While Messrs. Hall & Hammond, J. R. Gray and E. J. Reagan represented Mr. Schaefer and the assignees, the assets are variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000. A considerable number of merchants in Atlanta are interested, and those who were not preferred in the assignment are looking for a remedy. The case of the Southern Agricultural Works is well known as involving a large enterprise, of which Mr. Elias Halman was president up to the time of the assignment. The property includes a valuable manufacturing plant at Marietta street.

The contesting creditors in this case were represented by Messrs. King & Spalding, Candler, Thomson & Candler, Abbott & Smith, Myrick & Howell, and Harrison & Smith, while Messrs. Hoke and Burton Smith and Jackson & King appeared in behalf of sustaining the assignment.

Both cases were submitted for argument, and it is said that before the arguments were concluded authorities had been cited from almost every state in the union.

The important legal principles of general interest announced by the supreme court are that preferences in assignments which turn over property to a few creditors, to the exclusion of others, are not favored by the courts; that the general creditors are to be aided in asserting their rights against any effort to defeat them; that an assignment must have complete schedules of property and creditors attached, and if the schedules do not contain all of the property and creditors, the assignment is voidable, and creditors may attack it.

Prince Nicholas Tcherikow, Vice-Lieutenant Imperial Russian Navy, speaking of the efficiency of the Liebig Company's Cocoa Beef Tonic, says: "It is a most excellent tonic." Edwin Booth says: "Did me good." General Francis Regal says: "Benefited me very much." Invaluable in debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, nervousness, etc.

THE CITY FATHERS.

A DOUBLE JOINTED SESSION ON VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Planning Mill Case Takes up the Afternoon Session—A Lively Session Last Night—Firing the Tax Ordinance—The Wet and Dry Question—The Sessions in Detail.

The general council had a double jointed session yesterday afternoon and last night. The first business before the body, when it convened at three o'clock, was the consideration of a petition of T. J. Healy et al., to have the planning mill on Walton street removed.

The mill is known as Frizzell & Fuller's planning mill, and the petitioners aver that it is a nuisance and want it abated. The petition says that the dust, smoke and cinders from the mill is intolerable, when the wind is in the direction of the houses, and they are compelled to keep doors and windows shut to keep the smoke, dust, soot, and cinders out.

The petition was signed by a large number of citizens, among them Governor Bullock, president of the Atlanta cotton factory, who added: "We regard the planning mill as a nuisance."

AS DANGEROUS TO THE PROPERTY. When the wind blows from the direction of the mill we are compelled to close the windows to avoid sparks entering and setting fire to the cotton."

The petition was read, and as the matter had been put down for a hearing Mayor Hillyer announced that if it was the pleasure of the gentlemen of the general council the evidence would be taken.

There were scores of witnesses both for and against, and every member of council gave a sign of relief when the last witness had said his word.

One of the witnesses, Mr. J. Wilson, testified that the smoke from the mill blew into his home and almost strangled them.

He had to shut the doors and windows to keep it out. It is very annoying to his family, and he thought it a nuisance.

Mr. J. L. live about eighty feet from the mill. The smoke and cinders from the mill is terrible. My family can't keep white bed clothes on the beds, as the smoke and soot ruins them. There are shingle roof houses near enough for sparks to fall on, and I have seen them fall.

Mr. Charlie Tyler—I own property near the mill. I hear my tenants complain. It costs me five or six dollars every year having my places whitewashed.

Mr. T. J. Healy—The smoke from the mill has been very annoying to me. I have seen smoke come from the mill to my houses. Have seen sparks fall from the mill to my house. Keep smoke out can't keep white clothing in the houses. Have

at a time from one of my houses. I have seen sparks fall from the mill to my house. The mother of the woman's home testified that the sparks from the mill fell upon a quilt which was hanging on the fence and had burned it up. Other things were said, and were repeated. She said that the smoke was so dense sometimes that they could not see.

Twenty or more witnesses were introduced to show that the mill is a nuisance, and equally as many appeared to show that it is not a nuisance.

It was proved that the chimney stack of the mill was seventy-two feet high, and that it was provided to be kept that height by an order of court. Attached to the stack is a spark arrester. The mill is covered with shingles and has never caught fire. Several citizens of the mill testified that they were not annoyed.

When the evidence was all in, Councilman Mitchell moved to postpone action.

Alderman Stockell—I think we ought to go through with it.

Alderman Cooper—I agree with Alderman Stockell.

Mr. Garrett—Let us hear the ordinance read, so we can better understand the question.

City Attorney Goodwin read the law touching the question and explained the points.

Motion to defer till a later hour was voted upon and lost.

Motion to disallow the petition was put and carried by a vote of 12 to 3.

The council then adjourned at 8 o'clock.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

The general council reconvened at eight o'clock, and the first business was the reading of the petition of T. J. Healy et al., to have the planning mill on Walton street removed.

Mrs. M. E. McKinzie for free license to keep a private boarding house, 61 West Mitchell street.

Or J. L. Harris to have \$25.00 refund which was paid on account of personal injuries received while a member of the fire department; to continue claims.

Or W. D. Shelton, free license to cobble shoes; to relieve claims.

Or J. F. Veal, for damages to store house on Decatur street, caused by grading. To claim compensation.

Or W. D. Payne, to pay assessment for block work on W. Peachtree in installments of \$25 per month. To continue claims.

Or G. B. Roberts, protesting against any change in the grade of Whitehall street in front of his property unless compensation damages be allowed.

To claim compensation.

Or Mrs. C. R. Rhodes, to move kitchen and weatherboard and cover same with tin and Lloyd street. Referred to fire department committee.

Or Mrs. J. R. Gregory, et al. for a lamp in front of alley between Cain and Ellis street on Collins. Referred to fire department committee.

Or J. T. Smith, to teach art of painting and drawing in the city without license. To tax committee.

Or W. D. Norris, to have tax refunded for street tax for 1898, by reason of being "while working for the city." To tax committee.

Or J. P. Bellinger, to have entering reset and gutting placed at corner of Currier and Collins. Committee on public works.

Gilbert Brock, et al., against granting license to peddle of groceries. To tax committee.

Or T. A. Gramling, et al., to have curbing and sidewalks placed on north side of Kimball street from Peachtree to West Peachtree. To street committee.

Or C. D. Dunn for free license for dye house at 104 Butler street. To relief committee.

President Root wants another pavilion, more seats, a grand band stand, and other things for the accommodation of the immense crowds which visit there every day. He is present and can tell you.

Major Root said he knew the people were all on his side, as every day they were after him to make improvements and to enlarge the accommodations. The general council had recently visited the park, and knew that it was a beautiful place, and one that the city could well afford to expend its money.

Alderman Gramling—I am a strong believer in the park, but I don't see how we are to give it another dollar this year. Our finances are getting low and we can't afford to deal in luxuries, and—

Major Root—The park is no luxury. It is a necessity.

The motion to increase the appropriation was voted down.

Mr. Garrett of the tax committee submitted the tax ordinance for the city of Atlanta for the present year.

The clerk read the changes, and they were acted upon as read. In section 29, wine, beer and liquor license, the committee recommended the striking out of the entire section, and Mr. Garrett said:

"But out the whole thing. The committee don't intend to recognize the business in making up its mind."

The clerk read down the list until he struck the clause: "This is marked out, too," said the clerk.

"It does, then we can fix the license by an ordinance," replied Mr. Garrett.

"Everything relating to liquors, wines and beer is marked out," said Mr. Garrett.

"Then does that stop the manufacture of domestic wines?" asked Alderman Cooper.

Mr. Root—"If it does it stops a profitable business with some people, and Mr. Angier, 'The prohibition law does not prohibit

the manufacture of wine, and I ask the adoption of this ordinance fixing the manufacture or sale of wine."

Alderman Hutchison—"I believe, as I understand the law, I will be allowed to keep on the manufacture of wine, but I don't intend to pay a license of one hundred dollars."

Major Hillyer—"It is hard to tell how the law is, but I don't intend to pay a license of one hundred dollars."

Mr. Angier—"People will be allowed to sell domestic wine," asked Mr. Garrett.

"This wine made in the state of Georgia," replied Mr. Angier.

"That's what you say, and I hear others say it is wine made anywhere in the United States," said Mr. Root. "The same, this committee don't intend to recognize the business so far as fixing licenses. The truth is no one seems to know what the law actually is."

And it was done, and everything relating to the sale of wine, beer, or anything to drink, was nipped in the bud of the legislature.

BOYCOTTING THE BUTCHERS.

The ordinance relating to butchery was changed so as to make them pay an extra license for keeping for sale anything besides fresh meats or the products thereof.

Upon this question there was a lengthy discussion as to what was constituted fresh meats, and it was decided that butchers must not handle anything out of their legitimate line without paying the extra license.

All butcher shops running cigar stands must pay license.

Flowers and nurseries.....\$20

Laundries, without machinery.....10

This gives one Lung, Chung, Fung and Co., who keep a grocery store, the tax committee will keep them company, as the tax committee will make them pay additional license for keeping fresh meats, fish and oysters. Some of the grocery men have a heavy trade in this line, but the committee thinks the butchers and fish and oyster dealers should be protected.

The artists were relieved from a tax of 25¢, but the ordinance was changed so that the contractor and other parties who run drays and wagons without a license. They were required to pay a license of \$2 a year, or one cent per day, or wagon, by a very narrow escape the boot blacks got out of paying a license of \$2.

The ordinance as amended was read three times and adopted.

A resolution authorizing the printing of 500 copies of the ordinance was adopted.

The tax committee recommended the refunding of \$2,000 to J. C. Carter, for street tax adopted.

THE WHITEHALL GATES.

Councilman Mitchell, of the street committee, introduced an ordinance extending the sanitary limits of the city so as to embrace all that territory within the following limits: Beginning at corner of East Hunter and Hill streets, running thence along Hunter to Fort, thence to Georgia road, and thence to Bell street, and thence to beginning point, and that a sanitary tax of \$1 be assessed on each of the various lots of land and lot owners. Adopted.

Alderman Gramling introduced a resolution authorizing the city tax collector to open his books on the 15th of the present month for the collection of taxes, and that a discount of 2 per cent be allowed on the first \$100,000 paid in. Adopted.

A number of minor resolutions were presented and disposed of.

At eleven o'clock the council adjourned.

HORSEFOOT'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

In Constipation.

Dr. J. N. Robinson, Medicine, Ohio, says: "In cases of indigestion, constipation and nervous prostration, its results are happy."

An Exceptional Case.

From the Baltimore American.

Among the arrivals in Baltimore at Saturday was a jackass from England. The commenda-ble thing about this particular animal is that he will not take to the lecture platform.

Women with pale, colorless faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Home grown strawberries daily. Donohoe's.

STILSON

RELIABLE GOODS FAIR DEAL

58 Whitehall Street.

MY STOCK FOR SP

IS COMPLETE IN A

FINE CLOTHING FOR ME

IN GREAT

The Largest Stock of Chi

GIVE ME

GEORGE

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read a communication from Captain R. A. Anderson of the Western and Atlantic railroad, asking the council to adopt such ordinances as would prevent the adoption of such ordinances as would prevent pedestrians from running around the rails and dodging under them. The ordinance was framed and presented for action at the next regular meeting of the general council.

Mr. Angier moved to take up the ordinance for paying crew street, and stated that nearly every resident of the street had signed the petition and were ready to pay their part of the money.

Committee on claims and litigation recommended that a check be given Benjamin Williams for \$50, donated to property on Fowler street. Adopted.

THE SANITARY COMMITTEE introduced an ordinance extending the sanitary limits of the city so as to embrace all that territory within the following limits: Beginning at corner of East Hunter and Hill streets, running thence along Hunter to Fort, thence to Georgia road, and thence to Bell street, and thence to beginning point, and that a sanitary tax of \$1 be assessed on each of the various lots of land and lot owners. Adopted.

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JEWELER

LING AND BOTTOM PRICES.

Atlanta, Georgia.

RING AND SUMMER

LL DEPARTMENTS.

N, BOYS AND CHILDREN

VARIETY.

Children's Suits in the City.

A CALL.

GEORGE MUSE,

38 Whitehall street.

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